CONGRESS

Senator Conkling's Charge on the "One-Term" Amendment.

SUMNER'S RESPONSE

Lively Scene in the House Over the Memory of Roger Williams.

Ben Butler Defending the Puritans.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., presented a large number of petitions from several of the States for he reduction of the tariff to a strictly revenue basis, nd especially for the repeal of the protective utles on iron, coal and sait. The petitions, he id, were signed by about 7,000 of the leading men e States from which they came. Referred to mittee on Finance

fessrs. Hamlin, Wilson and Schurz presented

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a petition Trage; also petitions of colored citizens for sage of the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, were introduced and referred as follows:— r. Carpenter, (rep.) of Wis., authorizing it Wisconsin Railway Company to construct intain a railroad bridge across Lake St. t Hudson, Wis.

at Hudson, Wis, r. Colle, (rep.) of Cal.—To abolish coinage s; also bills providing for the segregation of lands, and defining the rights of persons ng upon them.

SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., from the Committee
ppropriations, reported the House bill, approng \$27,845 and thomas for the expenses of the
live Committee.

a had become necessary.

ar. Davis, (aem.) of Ky., selzed the opportunity
denounce the whole work of reconstruction and
arged the Ku Klux outrages and all the other
turbances in the Southern States upon the interence of the federal government in their affairs.

The bull was then passed.

comments. It may be great that in prince of the change parts below of the public service, is to interest in all other to be a control of the control of the

The clause retailing to the Executive being under consideration—
"JAMES WILSON (Pennsylvania) moved that the blank for the term of duration should be filled with three years, observing at the same time that he preferred the short period on the supposition that a re-eligibility would be provided for, "Mr. PINGKNEY moved for seven years.
"ROOKE SHEEMAN was for three years and against the doctrine of rotation, as throwing out of office the men best qualified to execute its duties.
"The question being on the words, "To be ineligible a second time" (seven years being the proposed term,
"Mr. HOUSTON (New Jersey) moved to strike out this thanks.

time' (seven years being the proposed term,
"Mr. HOUSTON (New Jersey) moved to strike out this
clause.
"Mr. SHERMAN seconds the motion.
"GOUVERNEUE MORES (Pennsylvania) espoused the motion. The incligibility proposed by the clause as it stood
tended to destroy the great motive to good beinavior, the hope
of being rewarded by reappointment. It was saying to him,
"Make may while the sun shines."
"Mr. MARTIN moved to reinstate the words 'to be incligible the second time.
"GOUVERNEUE MORRIS—What effectwill this have? In the
first place it will destroy the great incitement to mer't public esteem by taking away the hope of being rewarded by a
reappointment. It may give a dangeroug turn to one of the
strongest pasting to noble and illustrious actions. Shut the
civil road to glory and he may be compelled to seek it by the
sword. In the second place, it will tehpt him to make the
most of the short space of time aliotied to him to accumulate weath and provide for his friends. In the third place, it
will produce violations of the very constitution it is meant to
secure. In moments of pressing danger the tried abilities
and established character of a favorite magistrate will prevali over respect for the forms of the constitution.
"RUPUS KING, of Massachusetts, did not like the ineligibility. He though there was great force in the remark of
Mr. Sherman that he who has proved himself most fit for an
office ought not to be excluded by the constitution from holding it. He would therefore prefer any other reasonable
plan that could be substituted. He was much disposed
to think that in such cases the people at large would choose
wisety.

to think that in such cases the people at large would choose wisely.

"Mr. PATKRSON'S (New Jersey) ideas nearly coincided, he said, with those of Mr. King.

"Mr. Sphalent and Mr. Williamson moved to insert seven instead of four years for the term of the President."

New Hampshire, Virginia and North Carolina voted "New Hampshire, Virginia and North Carolina voted "Aye." Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, South Carolina and Georgia, "No."

Mr. Madison comments on this proceeding in a note as follows:—

Mr. Madison comments on this proceeding in a note as follows:
"An ineligibility would have followed (though it would
seem from the vote not in the opinion of all this prolongation
of the term."

It appears from the debates that a popular election and a
term of but four years was regarded as the provision to go
with re-eligibility, and that an election by the Legislature
and a long term were to go with ineligibility to a second
term. These were the alternative propositions, and choice
by the people, with a short term, was substituted for a legislatire election with a single long term. Little or no weight
was attached to any objections to be made against allowing
the people to re-elect a President whose term was only four
years.

This may be seen from the following extracts from Mr.
Madison's records of the debates:—

"Mr. Macon was for seven years at least, and for prohibiting a re-eligibility as the best expedient both for preventing
the effect of a fairs compliance on the site of the Legislature
toward unfit characters and a temptation on the side of the
Executive to intrigue with the Legislature for a reappointment.

"Mr. Bruy own was for a triennial election, and for an in-

Executive to intrigue with the Legislature for a reappoint—
"Mr. Benry one was for a triennial election, and for an ineligibility atter a period of nine years.
"Mr. is any—If the Executives to be elected by the Legislature he can ally ought not to be recitible. This would
make him absolutely dependent.
"Mr. When the second time. He perceived
with absolutely dependent be appointed by the Legislature,
unless be be rendered incligible a second time. He perceived
with pleasure that the idea was gaining ground of an election
mediately or immediately by the peonle."

Tuesday, September 4, 1787, the committee of eleven re
ported in favor of choosing the President by popular election
inrough electors, instead of leaving the choice to the national
Legislature, as had been proposed, and making the term four
years.

"Mr. SHERMAN said the choice of the report."

Legislature, as had been proposed, and making the term four years.

"Mr. SHERMAN said the object of this clause of the report was to get rit of the inclusibility which was attached to the mode of election by the Legislature, and to reader the Executive independent of the Legislature.

"GOUVENEER MORRIES and he would give the reasons of the committee and his own. The first was the danger of intrice and faction if the appointment should be made by the Legislature. The next was the inconvenince of ineligibility trices in the same of was a same of the same of Pressions, the wrongs and woes they have done, occurred especially during second terms? Have illustrious actions observed these same of the same of the

min F. Wader? Who is the statesman? I know him, not. Do you know him, sir? The Senator from New York opposes these illustrious characters, but in his opposition he mistakes the whole foundation of the argument. The object is to guard against temptation; to see that the President shall not be placed in a position where he may be tempted to use his powers improperly. The argument of the Senator from New York says 'let him be tempted.' Nay, if I understand him, he goes further, and says that the people ought not to be restrained in the choice of their Chief Magistrate. He argues against restrictions upon the people, sasured by constitutional law, that liberty is maintained. What is the great object of oivilized government but liberty regulated by law, liberty under the safeguards of the constitution? The Senator's argument would overthrow the constitution and overthrow the law, where they were a restraint upon the people. Can that argument find sanction? Is it not on its face contrary to republican institutions? Why, sir, one definition of a republic is a government calculated by law to the end that it may be a government would make it a government not of men, but of law. But the Senator would make it a government of men. I know no better indication of the progress of civilization than the manner in which men have gradually come within it's sphere of the law. At first there is but little law, and executive power is diminished and the domain of law is extended. Now, sir, my object in preparing this amendment is to bring the executive power of the republic within the domain of constitutional law, to the end that it shall not fall under a temptation which all experience shows to be most pernicious. In the preamble of the resolution there is a summary of the ground on which I place the "one-term" principle.

Mr. SUMNEE here read the preamble, heretorore

Without going into argument, but merely suggesting the great importance of the measure, is simply say that all parties for several years seem to have been of the opinion that the great defect in our system at which this proposition is aimed should be remedied. Such has been the condition of parties generally in this government that it has been almost a hopeless task to engraft the measure upon the Constitution, but now there is an opportunity, and I believe every man is sensible that the correction of this evil ought to be promptly applied. On motion of Mr. Wilson the further consideration of the joint resolution was postponed.

At half-past three o'clock the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1872.

Mr. ELy, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a memorial of 145 women residing at the Working Women's Home, in Elizabeth street, New York, in favor of reserv-ing public lands for actual settlers.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade and merchants, improvement of the lights in Delaware Bay Mr. EDWARDS, (rep.) of Ark., referring to the re-

port presented on Tuesday from the Ku Klux Com-mittee, reflecting on himself and Senator Clayton, ing utterly untrue, and said that if he had been present when the report was presented he would have asked for a committee of investigation. He was content, however, to leave the matter with the

Committee of Elections.

Mr. Townsend, (dem.) of N. Y., introduced a bill for the sale of useless vessels and other materials in

Sois. Referred.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., offered a resolution in reference to the improvement of the Tennessee River. Adopted.

Mr. Conger, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to construct a ship canal from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan. Recommitted.

Recommitted.

Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign affairs, reported a bill to amend the acts of August 18, 1806, and July 28, 1806, authorizing protection to be given to citizens of the United Stales who may discover deposits of guano, extending the benefit of its provisions to the widows, heirs, executors or administrators of discoverers who shall have died before perfecting proof of discovery or fully complying with the provisions of the act, and also extending the time for removing the guano to ten years from 1867, instead of five years.

the act, and also extending the time for removing the guano to ten years from 1867, instead of five years.

Mr. Banks explained the objects of the bill, saying that it referred specially to the case of Mrs. Parker, whose deceased husband had discovered the guano islands in the Pacific Ocean, from which she had derived no advantage.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) or Mass,, asked where the islands were.

Mr. Banks said that they were in the Pacific Ocean, but he could not now state their exact latitude and longitude. The records were filed in the State Department. The two principal islands were known as Jonnson's Island and Ayer's Island.

Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal., said that the petition of Mrs. Parker had been before the Committee on Commerce of the last Congress and that no favorable report had been made. Among other things it had been shown that Mrs. Parker's husband had during his lifetime sold all his interests in the Islands in question to a guano company, which had been ever since in possession of and worked the Islands. The question had been also examined by the State Department, and the rights of the company had been solemnly recognized.

Mr. Banks denied that it was the object of the bill to give to any claimant rights belonging to another person. It only gave to the heirs the rights which the discoverer himself possessed.

Mr. Potter, dem.) of N. Y., said that, as a member of the Committee on Commerce of last Congress, he had made an adverse report on the oill passed by the Senate for the relief of Mrs. Parker, who had assigned his right. He moved an amendment that nothing in the act shall be heid to impair or affect the rights of any assignee or discoverer or to revive rights already passed upon and determined by the government.

Mr. WILLARD supported the bill.

Mr. Sargest offered an amendment, which Mr. Potter accepted, as a substitute for his own and which was adopted, providing that nothing contained in the bill should be heid to impair the rights of discoverers or any assignment by discoverers herefore re

peals from Territorial Courts and in criminal proceedings.

The House then took up the Senate joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to the Governor and people of Rhode Island for the statue of Roger Wilhams to be set up in the old hall of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Banks, (rep.) of R. I., pronounced a culogy on the itle and character of Roger Williams.

Mr. Banks thought it due to himself and the State of Massachusetts to traverse some of the statements of Roger Williams from the colony of Massachusetts. He denied that the question of soul liberty or religious liberty had entered into the cause of that banishment. The causes were, first, that Williams denied the title of the people to their lands as derived by grant from the Crown of rengiand, and held that there could be no valid or just title to lands except derived from the Indians. Of course the Puritans could not admit the denial of the title to their lands made in a publis manner, and which unsettled the rights not only of the cotony, but of individuals. Mr. Williams had also opposed vigorously the custom than

and maintained.

Mr. Niblack, (dem.) of Ind., took exception to the phraseology of the resolution in the sentence, "that this work of art is accepted in the name of the nation," and suggested that the proper phraseology would be, "in the name of the people of the United States," and he moved to amend it in that

Mr. Beck. (dem.) of Ky., suggested sarcastically he word 'empire.'
Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., suggested that Mr. Niblack's amendment corresponded exactly with the constitution—"the people of the United States."
Mr. HOAR, (rep.) of Mass., trusted that the House would pause before striking from a resolution the assertion that this country is a nation.
Mr. Niblack cented that his purpose was an attack upon what gentiemen might please to call the nationality of the United States. Nothing of that sort was involved in it. It was a mere question of phraseology. The word 'nation" appeared to him as having a sort of solocolmaster or pedagogue twang about it, which might suit some localities, but did not suit him. He called for the yeas and nays. The vote was taken, and resulted, yeas 78, nays 113—the democrats all voting yea, and the republicans all yoting nay. The joint resolution was then passed.

Mr. Dawies asked leave committee to inquire into ppointment of a select committee to inquire into a condition of the State government of Louisiana. Messrs. Coughlan, (rep.) of Cal, and Mr. Kerk, and ind. objected. se then, at half-past three o'clock, ad-

THE PATERSON POISONING.

som F. Burroughs—Their Arraignment and Pien—To Be Tried in April.

The Grand Jury of the Paterson Court yesterday orning brought into Court true bills of indictment gainst Elizabeth Garrabrant and Van Winkle ogert for the deliberate murder of Ransom F.

crowded court room while the serious aforethought, by the administering of ten grains of and wherefrom Burroughs died from its effects on point in doubt seemed to be the manner in which the arsenic was administered to Burroughs, to ment, specifying the several different ways in which the poison may have been administered—i, e., "in a manner unknown," "in a liquid," "in a rice pudding," "in food," &c.

Libble pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment in calm, unmoved manner, and was then removed to

raigned on a similar indictment. He also bore him-self coolly, but was a little more nervous than Libbie. His plea was also "not guilty," and he was remanded to tall.

remanded to jail.

Mayor S. Tuttle has been retained as counsel for Libbie Garrabrant, and Colonel A. B. Woodruff for van Winkle Bogert. Judge Bedle announced that, owing to the lateness of the term, those cases could not be tried until the April term of the Court, and, in order to provide against possible difficulty, he directed the Sheriff to empanel a jury of one hundred good men for the April term. This probably ends the Burroughs murder existement in Paterson until it is taken up by the Courts at the April term.

A somewhat umusual thing occurred yesterday morning in regard to this case. On Monday it became known to the Grand Jury that the local reporters had succeeded in getting an interview with Libbie Garrabrant in the iail, and got from her the confession that Bogert administered the poison to Burroughs which caused his death. Bogert not yet being arrested the Grand Jury wished it to be kept still until Bogert could be arrested. William Nelson, he local edutor of the Press, was accordingly summoned before the Grand Jury and commanded to say nothing about it in that day's issue, which was promised. A similar request was made of the other local journal, the Guardian. The latter withheld the matter from publication that day, but the Press published the whotething, in despite of the promise made to withhold it. The Grand Jury jesterday made a presentment against Nelson for his violating his promise in such a manner, construing the case into a sort of "confempt of Court," and the Court was requested to take such measures as would prevent a recurrence of the affair. The Judge took the papers, stating that he would take the matter under advisement and determine what action to take. It is a somewhat singular case, and brings the matter directly at issue as to what jurisdiction the Grand Jury and courts have over the newspapers concerning what matter they shall publish, no matter how that may have been obtained. The Grand Jury also made several other presentments, among which was one against the Delaware, Lacka Mayor S. Tuttle has been retained as counsel for

BRICKLAYERS' CONVENTION.

A Committee to Walt on the Legislature in Reference to the Eight-Hour Law. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1872.

At the Bricklayers' Convention to-day a commit-tee of five was appointed to wait on the Legislature and ask for the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law.

A resolution was adopted recommending Meredith Moore, President of the National Union, for dith Moore, President of the National Union, for the position of Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor established by Congress.

A motion to revoke charter of Union No. 9, of New York, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cumsky presented a charge against Union No. 9, of Brooklyn, for violating section 5, article 13, of the constitution, and asked for the suspension of the members until the charges are investigated. Referred to a special committee.

Union No. 4, of New York, was ordered to be held responsible for dues to Union No. 6, of Albany, for admitting Michael Mack without a travelling card.

The following officers were elected:—President, James T. Kirby; Vice President, William O'Brien.

THREE OF BERGH'S BULLIES.

Beaten Man with "Hush-Money"

District Attorney Garvin will to-morrow lay be charged with having, on the evening of the 5th o

MR. BERGH AND THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State this Society is empowered to prevent might be inflicted upon animals. The provisi restricted within legitimate and reasonable bo

seeks a claim to ephemeral notorie other, he has very successfully and ve attained his desire, and we accord to éciat of his very unenviable notoriety.

PRESIDENT BERCH AND THE PIGEONS.

False Humanitarian Notions

[From the Spirit of the Times, Jan. 9.]
The President of the Association for the Preven ing his reckless fanaticism and his contempt for the laws of the land. No reasonable man thinks it any more objectionable to shoot pigeons from a trap twenty-one yards from the gun than it is to shoot quall or grouse over a dog. When Mr. Bergh says that piecen shooting is not now practised in England he states that which is notoriously unfounded in lact. There is more pigeon shooting in England now than ever there was before. No English judge dare pretend that pigeon shooting is an offence, for the English have a very short and effective method of dealing with judges who venture to make constructive crimes. Pigeon shooting is no offence whatever against the statute of New York. If Mr. Bergh intended, when he went to the Legislature to try and give it that construction, he went before that body and obtained an act under false pretences. It is high time now that the people of New York should find out whether they live under the State laws, as expounded and administered by the courts, or are subject to the Brahmmical notions and rabid assumptions of Mr. Bergh. Here is he prosecuting a crusade against harmiess recreations with as much fanaticism as Peter the Hermit and as much supidity as his ass. If he does not change his method of proceenings there will soon be an end to the Society, which in its proper province does a vast amount of good, for people will not subscribe money to encourage such vagaries as in. Bergh has recently practised, to the amazement of sensible people. We state how, in plain terms, that when Mr. Bergh again attempts to intrude into the grounds of any gentleman or association in order to interier with lawful proceedings and kick up a row, it will be the duty of the manager to keep him out, and if he seeks to effect an entry by force let force be used to repel him. He must be taught that the people of New York are not the creatures of his caprice and absurd fancies, but free citizens, every one of them as good as he. And those whe direct and govern the police should also be taught that they be ing his reckless fanaticism and his contempt for the laws of the land. No reasonable man thinks R

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH.

Rapid Enlargement of Power and Sudden Change of Base.
At four o'clock yesterday the Western Union Tele

graph Company, occupying buildings 145 Broad-way and 86 and 88 Liberty street, succeeded in mak-ing an almost entire change in the location of their way and 85 and 88 Liberty street, succeeded in making an almost entire change in the location of their operating rooms in this city, in a time 50 brief as not to excite remark at the ends of any of the hundreds of telegraphic whres now located in almost every considerable vinage, town and city here and abroad. This most remarkable accomplishment will be better understood when it is known that the average number of messages handled daily in the company's buildings here is 25,000. This number was felt to be more than the rooms previously occupied afforded sufficient space to manipulate with the despatch desired; and, finally, having faued to secure the Astor House for a telegraph building, the fifth story of the old building was brought into use, and the change was completed yesterday. On this floor, and in the other operating departments in the building, there are between two nundred and fifty and three hundred persons employed. Beneath the floor upon which they operate the machines, and between it and the upper part of the floor below, more than one thousand insulated wires are laid from all possible points and for almost all possible uses in connection with telegraphing. In the other rooms are the cable department and the city department, and, with the advantages gained by the addition of an entire floor to the operating space, it is premised that in the city department alone there will be a gain of fully ten minutes in the tima of delivery.